



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

July 31, 2007

MR. ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT #6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

info to
my car

Citizen Councils
of West Alabama
- H.S. Swanson AC

48 - 470

9/3/56 - 1/17/57

Birmingham

✓ equal the file
105-46001

Subject: FILE NUMBER 105-299/SERIALS 48-70

FOIPA No. 1070615- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

- ✓ State Chairman of
Citizen Councils
of West Alabama
vs. Dr. John A.
Wentley
419-18-0391
b-6-15-05
d-4-86
- ☐ (b)(1)
☒ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☒ (b)(6)

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

45 page(s) were reviewed and 45 page(s) are being released.

- ☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:
- ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
 - ☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s).

Publisher To Speak At Citizens Rally

Mrs. Mary D. Cain, weekly newspaper publisher of Summit, Miss., will speak at a West Alabama Citizens Rally at 7:30 p.m. Friday at Alberta City Park.

Mrs. Cain was scheduled to appear here six weeks ago, but could not make the engagement.

She is described by the circular as "a real newspaper publisher and true Southern patriot."

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
September 3, 1956

Buford Boone-
Publisher

FORM O-1

Date Rec'd 9/11 & 9/17 to Pratt Suspended
Date Ret'd 9/19
Report by 9/21

Dictation 9/20/56
msd

105-299-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>CM</i>	FILED
SEP - 8 1956	
FBI - BIRMINGHAM	

IN CITIZENS MEET HERE

Woman Publisher Plumps For State Rights Ticket

By BILL ROBINSON
News Staff Writer

Mrs. Mary D. Cain, publisher of the Summit Star, a weekly newspaper in Summit, Miss., told a gathering of 450 West Alabama Citizens Council members last night at the Jaycee Fairground Park in Albert City, "no red-blooded American can lend his support to either the Republican or the Democratic parties as presently constituted and keep his self-respect."

Citizens Councils are supposed to be non-political, and I am well aware of the fact, but I say the Councils must engage in the most serious political battle of their lives as individuals if we are to maintain the principle of states rights and racial integrity," she said.

In the audience was Dr. John A. Whitely, state chairman of the

Citizens Councils of Alabama, and Fred Short, editor of the "Dixie American."

Mrs. Cain added that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are peddling Communism which they call social welfare programs, and vying for the Negro vote. Neither party holds anything for people who love America and the Constitution of the United States.

WOMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

But you people of Alabama can thank God you will have an opportunity to vote for States Rights candidates T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Va., a Democrat, and Thomas H. Ward of Bakersfield, Calif., a Republican, on a States Rights ticket. These are men for whom we can vote without having to hold our noses.

Mrs. Cain attacked every amendment of the national Constitution except the first 10, and the 22nd.

Labels Court
She labeled the Supreme Court of the United States as composed of "nine nincompoops" and called the United Nations a "rotten racket" whose members, empowered with political immunity, are out to destroy the United States.

Telling the story of "our defiled Constitution," the speaker told of the battles out of which emerged the Constitution and Bill of Rights, with its guarantees of personal freedom and states rights, and reminded her hearers they should demand of their national and state legislators a rigid adherence to its precepts.

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
September 8, 1956

Buford Boone -
Publisher

Constitution Violated

If they know their Constitution at all, they know that labor legislation, public housing, federal aid to education, socialized medicine, etc., as well as interference with freedom of choice, are all in violation of the great Constitution. They were for 160 years. Under which constitutional amendments did these social changes take place? You cannot find an amendment that gives the federal government any of the authority it takes today," she said.

Mrs. Cain called for repeal of the 16th Amendment, the amendment giving the Federal Government the power to tax incomes, and blamed the national debt of 280 billion dollars on "2,000 Federal bureaus and agencies that direct our lives, and the 700 Federal corporations that are engaged on a tax-free basis in every kind of business from the sale of ice cream to public power."

Mrs. Cain said the United Nations is much to blame for the South's race trouble, and said the organization "sits like a horrible vulture in New York, meddling with our lives and at the same time refuses to recognize God." "Infiltrates our churches with literature with a Godless, communistic philosophy."

Mrs. Cain finished by saying there was only one answer to the Council's problem.

It lies in the creation of a new political party, completely dedicated to restoration of the Constitution.

The Mississippi publisher was introduced by Leona Wilson, temporary chairman of the West Alabama Citizens Council.

105-299-49

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1956	
FBI - BIRMINGHAM	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin BIRMINGHAM	Date 9/26/56	Investigative Period 9/19/56
TITLE OF CASE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF WEST ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa, Alabama		Report made by <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div> (A)	b6 b7C Typed By: MFL
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

Synopsis:

Mrs. FRANK STULL, Tuscaloosa, Ala., elected Secretary of Citizens Council of West Alabama, Tuscaloosa. Tuscaloosa Council voted on 6-29-56 to affiliate with Citizens Council of Alabama with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. MARY D. CAIN, publisher of the "Summit Sun", Summit, Miss., urged council members at Tuscaloosa, Alabama to vote for States' Rights tenets and labeled Supreme Court of United States as composed of "nine nincompoops" and called the United Nations a "rotten racket" whose members, empowered with political immunity are out to destroy the United States.

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DETAILS:

In a bulletin issued by the Citizens Council of West Alabama, 205 Masonic Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Post Office Box 792, dated July 16, 1956, the council reported a total of 800 members in the present organization.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: 6 - Bureau (105-46001) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. 1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala. ② - Birmingham (105-299) <i>mfl</i>		105	299	50
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div>		
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BH 105-299

This bulletin reported that Mrs. FRANK STULL had been elected to serve as Secretary of the council due to the death of Mr. LEWIS A. WADE, originally elected as temporary chairman. The Tuscaloosa telephone directory reflects FRANK L. STULL residing at 4210 Vassie Drive, owner and operator of the Stull Exterminating Service at the same address. This bulletin also reports that the Publicity Committee was to consist of Mr. FRANK STULL, Chairman; [redacted] and [redacted]. This meeting, according to the "Tuscaloosa News", Tuscaloosa, Alabama, issue of June 30, 1956, took place on June 29, 1956.

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This bulletin reported that two of the five candidates for the Mayor of Tuscaloosa, [redacted] and GEORGE VAN TASSLE were members of the Citizens Council of West Alabama. Mr. GEORGE VAN TASSLE has since been elected Mayor of Tuscaloosa and holds the office of President of the City Commission.

The "Tuscaloosa News", Tuscaloosa, Alabama, issue of June 30, 1956, reported that the Citizens Council of West Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, had voted at the meeting of June 29, 1956, to affiliate itself with the Citizens Council of Alabama with headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama, in order "that our time-honored custom and tradition of racial segregation shall be maintained in the schools and other places."

The "Tuscaloosa News", Tuscaloosa, Alabama issue of September 8, 1956, reported that on September 7, 1956, Mrs. MARY D. CAIN, publisher of the "Summit Sun," a weekly newspaper in Summit, Mississippi, told a gathering of 450 West Alabama Citizens Council members at the Fairground Park in Alberta City, a suburb of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, that "no red-blooded American can lend his support to either the Republican or Democratic parties as presently constituted and keep his self-respect."

Mrs. CAIN also, according to this news item, stated, "Citizens Councils are supposed to be non-political, and I am well aware of the fact, but I say the Councils must engage in the most serious political battle of their lives,

BH 105-299

as individuals, if we are to maintain the principle of states-rights and racial integrity."

Reported in the audience was Dr. JOHN A. WHITLEY, State Chairman of the Citizens Councils of Alabama and FRED SHORT, Editor of the "Dixie-American."

Mrs. CAIN also stated, according to this news item that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are peddling Communism, which they call social welfare programs, and vying for the Negro vote; that neither party holds anything for the people who love America and the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. CAIN, according to this article, urged the people of Alabama to vote for States' Rights candidates T. COLEMAN ANDREWS of Richmond, Virginia, and THOMAS H. WERDEL of Bakersfield, California. Mrs. CAIN, according to this article, labeled the Supreme Court of the United States as composed of "nine nincompoops" and called the United Nations a "rotten racket" whose members, empowered with political immunity, are out to destroy the United States. Mrs. CAIN spoke of "our defiled Constitution" and told of the battles out of which emerged the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, with its guarantees of personal freedom and States' rights and reminded her listeners that they should demand of their national and state legislators a rigid adherence to its precepts. She said the United Nations was much to blame for the "South's race trouble" and said that organization "sits like a horrible vulture in New York, meddling with our lives and at the same time, refuses to recognize God, infiltrates our churches with literature with a Godless, communistic philosophy."

This article reports that Mrs. CAIN was introduced at this meeting by LEONARD WILSON, temporary Chairman of the Citizens Council of West Alabama.

The "Tuscaloosa News", Tuscaloosa, Alabama issue of August 18, 1956, reported a meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, at which time

BH 105-299

Rear Admiral JOHN G. CROMMELIN, retired, told members of the Citizens Council that the Boutwell Amendment was basically an integration amendment that would strike out of the present Constitution, "the Rock of Gibraltar which reads separate schools shall be provided." This amendment, according to the "Tuscaloosa News" issue of August 16, 1956, to be voted on August 28, 1956, would authorize the Attorney General of the State of Alabama, to defend State, County and City school authorities in any suits brought against them for not opening their white schools to Negro students; that judicial powers would be conferred by the amendment on all members of State County and City schools boards and also on school officials, superintendents and employees in Alabama, planned to safeguard them in their actions by being immune from suit or prosecution as judges; that it would also establish freedom of choice for white children to attend white schools and Negro students to attend Negro schools; that the legislature would also be given power to abolish any public school which might be compelled to integrate, substituting a private segregated school operated with a State subsidy.

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BH 105-299

ADMINISTRATIVE

LEADS

THE BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

At Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Will follow and report pertinent activity of
the Citizens Council of West Alabama.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA(A) [REDACTED] Birmingham
dated July 3, 1956.

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IN CITIZENS MEET HERE

Woman Publisher Plumps For State Rights Ticket

By BILL ROBINSON
News Staff Writer

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"Citizens Councils are supposed to be non-political and I am well aware of the fact, but I say the Councils must engage in the most serious political battle of their lives as individuals. If we are to maintain the principle of states rights and racial integrity," she said.

In the audience was Dr. John A. Whitley, state chairman of the

Citizens Council of Alabama, and Fred Short, editor of the Dixie American.

Mrs. Cain added that both the Republican and Democratic parties are peddling Communism, which they call social welfare programs, and vying for the Negro vote. Neither party holds anything for people who love America and the Constitution of the United States.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7.)

But you people of Alabama can thank God you will have an opportunity to vote for States Rights candidates. T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Va., a Democrat, and Thomas H. Werder of Bakersfield, Calif., a Republican, on a States Rights ticket. These are men for whom we can vote without having to hold our noses."

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Constitution Violated

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Mrs. Cain called for repeal of the 16th Amendment, the amendment giving the Federal Government the power to tax incomes, and blamed the national debt of 280 billion dollars on "2,000 Federal bureaus and agencies that direct our lives and the 700 Federal corporations that are engaged on a tax-free basis in every kind of business from the sale of ice cream to public power."

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Sept. 8, 1956

Buford Boone-
Publisher.

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Mrs. Cain finished by saying there was only one answer to the Council's problem:

"It lies in the creation of a new political party completely dedicated to restoration of the Constitution."

The Mississippi publisher was introduced by Leonard Wilson, temporary chairman of the West Alabama Citizens Council.

105-299-51

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>h</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
SEP 20 1956	
FBI - BIRMINGHAM	

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Selden Slates Speech Here

U. S. Rep. Armistead I. Selden will speak at 7:30 p.m. Friday at the county courthouse to an open meeting sponsored by the West Alabama Citizens Council.

Mr. Selden said today he will speak on legislation in Congress which was introduced to help implement the Supreme Court's 1954 decision to integrate public schools, and how such legislation was defeated.

Representing nine counties in the Sixth Congressional District, Mr. Selden has presented on a Washington, D. C., television station some of the aspects of the South's racial problems which he said will be discussed Friday.

The meeting is open to all white citizens, according to a circular being sent out by the West Alabama Citizens Council. The same circular announces a Council business meeting, open to members only, to be held here Nov. 2.

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Oct. 17, 1956

Buford Boone-
Publisher.

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105-299-52

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>en</i>	FILED <i>en</i>
OCT 22 1956	
<i>10</i>	

Candidates Slate Speeches

Two run-off candidates for public safety commissioner, George Ryan and James C. (Buck) Kyzer, will speak briefly at 7:30 p.m. today at the county courthouse on a program with Rep. Armistead I. Selden.

The three speakers will talk to an open meeting sponsored by the West Alabama Citizens Council. Selden has said his speech will attempt to explain the attitude of those living outside the South toward the South's racial problems.

Tuscaloosa News
Oct. 19, 1956
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Buford Boone-
Publisher.

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105-299-53

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 22 1956	
FBI - CHAMBERLAIN	

Council Supporting Slate Of Electors

The West Alabama Citizens Council Friday night endorsed the Independent slate of electors in the coming presidential election.

"They would better represent the interests of those who believe in states' rights," Council Chairman Leonard Wilson said.

T. Coleman Andrews, former commissioner of internal revenue, is the Independent Party candidate.

Council members set the first Friday of each month for business sessions, Wilson said.

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
November 4, 1956

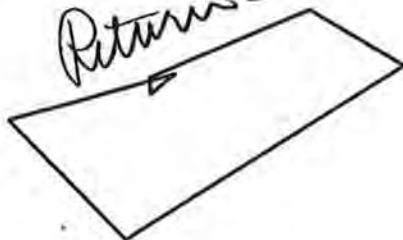
Buford Boone -
Publisher.

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105-299-54

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV - 6 1956	
FBI - TAM	

Return to



FOR DIXIE SCHOOLS

Selden Opposes Desegregation

By BILL GIBB
News Staff Writer

Congressman Armistead I. Selden said here last night that he is "unalterably" opposed to integration of the South's public school system.

Unanimous approval was given last night by the West Alabama Citizens Council to proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 2 to provide \$4,000,000 in new construction for the Alabama State Hospital System, comprised of Bryce, Partlow and Searcy Hospitals.

The Greensboro colon told a West Alabama Citizens Council audience that the South's chance of fighting legislation to implement the Supreme Court's 1954 integration decision would be "weakened" if Republicans regain control of Congress.

Such control would automatically cause Southern congressmen to lose their chairmanships.

The influence of these men as committee heads and the Senate's unlimited debate privilege are the

South's two main weapons in Congress for opposing integration legislation, Mr. Selden said.

Speaking from a prepared text, Mr. Selden cited opposition by southern Congressmen to the Powell amendment which would have denied federal school funds to segregated schools.

Southern members of Congress, he said, made it "crystal clear" that despite the urgent need for school construction funds, they would not vote for a measure that could be used to implement the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954.

The Civil Rights Bill which passed the House was delayed, Mr. Selden said, "long enough so that no action was taken in the Senate."

This was due to "tactics skillfully executed by Southerners" in the House, he said.

This same legislation will be introduced in Congress next January, said Selden, who cited "a few of the dangers" of the bill passed by the House.

A commission on Civil Rights

would be created with the power of subpoena, a power "never before granted to any other federal bureau," he said. Any citizen could be summoned to Washington on the "mere suspicion of discrimination."

"Under this constant threat, we might eventually reach the point where it would be risky to voice an opinion even to a friend," Selden said.

Other sections of the "unsound bill," he said, would allow the Attorney General to start civil proceedings on behalf of persons complaining of being denied civil rights.

The bill "would have destroyed rather than protected the civil rights of the American people," he said.

Outlining the history of the "separate but equal doctrine" under which Selden said the Negro has made "tremendous progress" the new court decision has "no legal basis" and resulted from the Court's substitution of "their per-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala
Oct. 20, 1956

Buford Boone-
Publisher.

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SELDEN

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

sonal, political and social ideas for the established law of the land."

David Hall of Eutaw opened the meeting with an invocation, and Selden was introduced by State Sen. James S. Coleman, who is justice-elect to the Alabama Supreme Court.

In another speech not related to racial issues, State Rep. A. K. (Temo) Callahan asked the audience to vote Nov. 6 for the proposed constitutional amendment No. 2 which would allow the state to borrow \$4,000,000 to alleviate crowded building conditions at Bryce, Partlow and Searcy state hospitals.

"They don't have an alumnus of lobby," Callahan said, "all they got is God and me."

The group passed a resolution approving the amendment.

NEW

105-299-58

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 15 1956	
FBI - BIRMINGHAM	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin BIRMINGHAM	Date 11/23/56	Investigative Period 11/15/56	b6 b7C
TITLE OF CASE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF WEST ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa, Alabama		Report made by (A)	Typed By MFL	
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X		

Synopsis:

Congressman ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Sixth Congressional District, Alabama, addressed Citizens Council of West Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 10-19-56, and reportedly stated he was unalterably opposed to integration of South's public school system. According to newspaper reports, SELDEN advised this Council South's chance of fighting legislation to implement Supreme Court's decision in 1954 regarding integration would be weakened if Republicans regained control of Congress. Stated Southern members of Congress made it clear that despite urgent need for school construction funds, they would not vote for a measure that could be used to implement Supreme Court's decision of 5-17-54. Council endorsed the independent slate of electors in Presidential Campaign.

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DETAILS:

The "Tuscaloosa News", a local daily newspaper of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, issue of October 20, 1956, reported

Approved <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies Made: 6 - Bureau (105-46001) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. 1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala. ② - Birmingham (105-299) 1 - Mobile 11-54-56	105-299-56		
	b6 b7C		

that on October 19, 1956, Congressman ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN from the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, spoke before the Citizens Council of West Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, at which time he reportedly stated that he was unalterably opposed to integration of the South's public school system. SELDEN, according to this article, told the Citizens Council of West Alabama audience that the South's chance of fighting legislation to implement the Supreme Court's 1954 integration decision would be weakened if Republicans gained control of Congress; that such control would automatically cause Southern Congressmen to lose their chairmanship, that the influence of these men as committee heads and the Senate's unlimited debate privileges are the South's two main weapons in Congress for opposing integration legislation. SELDEN cited opposition by Southern Congressmen to the Powell Amendment which would have denied Federal school funds to segregated schools. He reportedly stated to the Council audience that Southern Members of Congress made it crystal clear that despite the urgent need for school construction funds, they would not vote for a measure that could be used to implement the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954. He stated the Civil Rights Bill which passed the House was delayed long enough so that no action was taken in the Senate.

According to this newspaper article, SELDEN stated that this same legislation would be introduced in Congress in January 1957, and cited "a few of the dangers" of the bill that passed the House.

The newspaper article indicated that SELDEN advised that a commission on Civil Rights would be created with the power of subpoena, a power never before granted to any Federal bureau; that any citizen could be summoned to Washington on mere suspicion of discrimination; that under this threat, it would be risky to voice an opinion, even to a friend.

SELDEN, according to this article, stated that this unsound bill would allow the Attorney General to start civil proceedings on behalf of persons complaining of being

denied civil rights; that the bill would destroy, rather than protect, the civil rights of the American people.

This newspaper article reflected that DAVID HALL of Eutaw, Alabama opened the meeting with an invocation and that Congressman SELDEN was introduced by State Senator JAMES S. COLEMAN, who is Justice-Elect to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The "Tuscaloosa News", Tuscaloosa, Alabama issue of November 4, 1956, reported that the Citizens Council of West Alabama at a meeting held November 2, 1956, had endorsed the independent slate of electors in the Presidential Election. According to this newspaper article, Council Chairman LEONARD WILSON stated, "They would better represent the interests of those who believe in States' Rights." The newspaper article reflected that the first Friday of each month was set for business meetings of the Council.

A Citizens Council pamphlet distributed by the Citizens Council of West Alabama, Post Office Box 792, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was obtained upon its public distribution. It is noted that this pamphlet, in answer to the question, "What is the Citizens Council?" stated that it was a modern version of the old-time town meeting called to meet any crisis by expressing the will of the people; that the right to peaceably assemble for a redress of grievances is guaranteed in the first one of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States of America; that the Citizens Council simply provides the machinery for mobilizing, concerting and expressing public opinion; that the councils are independent groups located within towns and counties of the State with local officers consisting of President, Vice President (or Chairman and Vice Chairman), Secretary and Treasurer; that the majority of the councils have elected a Chaplain to open and close their meetings.

This pamphlet recites that each council has four basic committees, including:

1. Information and Education--This committee seeks information pertaining to racial problems throughout the nation and presents to the people within its community the truth about the racial question, thereby nullifying the propaganda from alien influences and pressure groups.

2. Political and Elections--This committee, according to this pamphlet, studies candidates for local and State elections and presents their qualifications to the voters.

3. Membership and Finance--This committee enlists all patriotic white citizens for membership. The pamphlet states that "Every white Southerner should be proud to pay this amount in our battle for States' Rights and the individual right to educate his children with children of his own kind." The pamphlet stated further that it was the "fundamental right for every American to have pride in his race and to avoid conditions that might foster and promote inter-marriage of his children with other races."

4. Legal Advisory--This committee, according to the pamphlet, provides the legal knowledge that will aid the Council to achieve its aims by constitutional lawful means; that if the way of life of forty million people supported by over a century of precedence and practice can be upset legally by nine political appointees, that surely legal steps can be taken by a determined majority to correct this grievance. This committee, according to this pamphlet, anticipates moves by agitators and devises legal means for the solution of any racial problems that might arise locally.

In answer to the question, "Why does your community need a Citizens' Council?", this pamphlet states that the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), aided by alien influences, bloc vote seeking politicians and left-wing do-gooders, will see that the community has a problem in the near future; that the Citizens Council is the South's answer to mongrelizers; that the South will not be integrated, and that the South is proud of its white blood and white heritage of 60 centuries.

The pamphlet continues with the statement that people with racial pride are attacked by the NAACP and its affiliates as being bigoted, prejudiced, biased, immoral, un-American, etc.; that these hysterical smear words are used in lieu of any logical reason why a person can no longer be loyal to his white blood, his church, his state, and his nation above all else; that if the South is bigoted, prejudiced and un-American, so were GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and other illustrious forebears who believed in segregation; that if the South submits to the unconstitutional judge-made integration law, the malignant powers of atheism, communism and mongrelization will surely follow, not only in the South, but throughout the nation.

In answer to the question, "How will the Citizens' Councils roll back the dark cloud of integration?" the pamphlet states that this will be done by organizing the white Americans who have pride in their white race and forethought for posterity, by mobilizing public opinion; that it is sickening to hear brain-washed educated people whine, "It's inevitable. There's nothing we can do. We have lost."

- P -

BH 105-299

ADMINISTRATIVE

LEADS

THE BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

At Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Will follow and report pertinent activity of the
Citizens Council of West Alabama.

REFERENCE: Report of SA(A) [REDACTED], Birmingham,
dated September 26, 1956.

b6
b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Director, FBI (105-46001)

11/24/56

SAC, Birmingham (105-299)

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF WEST ALABAMA,
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

Re: SA [redacted], Birmingham, 11/23/56. b6 b7C

One copy of instant report is being furnished to the Mobile Office in view of the fact that the above council is affiliated with CITIZENS COUNCILS OF ALABAMA, with headquarters Montgomery, Alabama.

In the future copies will be furnished Mobile.

2 Bureau
1 Mobile (Enc. 1)
2 Birmingham
DFT:hw
(4)

FORM O-1

Date Rec'd

Date Ret'd

Report by

11-27-56

11-27-56

12-3-56

105-299-57

Boone To Talk At Meeting Of CCT tonight

TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 3 (AP) — Buford Boone, publisher of The Tuscaloosa News, will address a meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama at the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse tomorrow night.

Boone was criticized by council members during the turmoil over enrollment of the University of Alabama's first Negro student last February.

The News rapped the mob violence that drove Autherine Lucy from the university campus, urging respect for law and order.

The publisher was invited to address the open meeting by Leonard Wilson, temporary chairman of the council.

Wilson was a university student at the time the Negro co-ed was admitted, and led several demonstrations against her. Wilson was expelled for his criticism of university authorities.

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD
Birmingham, Alabama
January 4, 1957
Final Edition.

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
WEST ALABAMA,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
IS - X.

BUFILE 105-46001

105-299-58

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JAN- 4 1957	
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Boone Jeered; Copeland Talk Lasts For Hour

Friday night's speakers at the open meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama received contrasting receptions from the crowd that filled the large courtroom on the second floor of the courthouse.

Buford Boone, publisher of The News, who had been invited by leaders of the organization to speak on segregation, was interrupted several times by jeers. He received light applause at the conclusion of a 29-minute speech.

At one point, he asked the members of the group what they would do when another Negro student appears on the campus of the University of Alabama. One voice in the audience answered: "Kill him!" and another shouted "Hang him!"

Later, during questions and answers, Boone was the target of one shouted suggestion to "throw him out of the window." The speaker said, however, that Temporary Chairman Leonard Wilson "did an excellent job of presiding, successfully quieted the crowd at times when it threatened to become boisterous, and he and other officers and members were most courteous and considerate of me as an invited guest."

The other speaker was Curtis (Curt) Copeland of Hot Springs, Ark. No announcement had been made in advance that Copeland was to speak. Radio Station WTBC had programmed an hour for the meeting, having expected to cover the one address anticipated and the questions and answers to follow. The full hour was used, but when it expired Copeland's address had not been completed. Copeland spoke for approximately one hour.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 6, 1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF WEST
ALABAMA.
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
IS - X.

105-299-59

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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News Publisher Will Address Citizens Council

Buford Boone, publisher of The News, will speak at 7:30 p.m. Friday to an open meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama at the county courthouse.

The only speaker scheduled for the program, Boone has been a target of criticism by council members since he took a stand for law and order during the Autherine Lucy incident.

Leonard Wilson, temporary chairman of the council, said there may be out-of-town council leaders present at the meeting.

Friday night's meeting comes at a regularly scheduled time for the council's monthly meeting.

A board of directors meeting has been set for tonight at the home of a member not identified. Wilson said no special topics are expected to be discussed.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 3, 1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
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TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA. b7C
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Copeland Not On List, Adams Finds

Dr. William F. Adams, dean of admissions at the University of Alabama, said last night that he has searched student records and that he has not been able to find any indication that Curtis (Curt) Copeland ever attended the institution.

Copeland, from Hot Springs, Ark., spoke Friday night at an open meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama. He made references to having been called here by Coach Wallace Wade, and to having studied law here.

Dean Adams said the records search covered names of alumni and students attending all departments, including the law school.

A recording discloses the following in Copeland's address:

"This ain't the first time I've been sent for to come to Alabama. The first time I was sent for, Wallace Wade asked me to come down here back in the early thirties, and I remember coming, and I also remember that about the only thing that Tuscaloosa, Alabama, has ever been noted for was a football team. And you wouldn't a had that if it hadn't a been for Arkansas boys that come down here.

"I did study law out here, what little time they had between quarterback sessions, training trips and what not. I got through torts. That's the first chapter in the law book, and I question there being a constitutional lawyer in North America that's any more of an authority than I am on torts, the first chapter of that book out there."

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 6, 1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
WEST ALABAMA
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EDITORIALS

Segregation And Integration

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Today's editorial space is used to reproduce the full text of an address made Friday night by Publisher Buford Boone before the Citizens Council of West Alabama. In it are expressed opinions that also are the editorial opinions of this newspaper, and the speech is presented as today's editorial discussion on a question that continues to be a major problem in the nation.)

If you are surprised to see me here, let me assure you that your feeling is no different from mine. I know how a burglar felt who found himself on the end of a ladder short of an old maid's window. There was a bulldog on the ground. The poor man couldn't go on up, and he dared not climb down. To his utter amazement, between barks of the ferocious dog, he heard the old maid put in a call to the fire department. "Please send a ladder out here," the old maid said. "There's a man trying to get into my house."

The burglar didn't hear the fireman's protest. "You want the police department, lady," he said. "They handle burglar cases." "Wait a minute," said the old maid. "I know what I'm doing, and I want a longer ladder!"

You have kindly provided the longer ladder so that I can discuss with you a difficult question to which there are no ideal, easy or pleasing to everyone answers. It is not the easiest speaking assignment I ever have accepted. But I believe the problem of segregation and integration is one that needs to be discussed rationally, fully and intelligently. I shall try to be rational. I shall go into the matter as fully as a limited amount of time allows. You may judge whether my remarks are intelligent, and if your chairman wishes to do so I shall be glad, after the conclusion of this prepared talk, to engage in a discussion and attempt to answer any clarifying questions you may have.

ADVOCATE OF ORDER

I was, and am pleased that you should have invited me here. I shall not be able to fill the advance billing of—and I quote—"an outspoken advocate of integration," for I believe, and have stated at every opportunity, that the problems to which we turn our attention this evening are most difficult. I know that quick answers are not possible. If we are to avoid violence and if we are to maintain good will between the races, I come, rather, as an advocate of law and order. I shall try to suggest to you some of the things that I believe we shall have to do in the way of adjusting our thinking and our attitudes if we are to continue to stand for law, order and recognition of the courts as the proper places for the settlement of many questions, including those relating to civil rights.

Your organization has taken a position in support of lawful procedures. For it is my understanding, and I ask your correction if I am wrong, that it is the stated policy of this group to take no action outside of the law. I would not expect any other position from a group of neighbors among whom I am honored to live, move and work.

There is a lot I don't know. But I did learn some things on the Georgia farm where I grew up. I've tried on plow handles, and they did fit in my hands. On our hundred-acre farm we had a family of Negro tenant farmers. I worked, played, hunted, swam, and sometimes fought with the Negro children on our place. Their parents, friends of mine for many years, still live over in our neighboring state. I went to see them recently, and the gray-haired grandmother in whose kitchen I had eaten more than one meal made me proud when she said, "Mr. Buford, you is still my boy."

TOO MANY LABELS

I believe I pretty well understand the southern attitudes toward the difficult situation in which we find ourselves. There are, of course, varying opinions, and we cannot talk correctly in terms of what the white man or the colored man thinks.

In fact, it seems to me that our problems are complicated by the ease with which we apply labels, and the facility with which we speak of large groups of people as if they were only one individual. All whites are not honorable, upright and fair. All Negroes are not dirty, ignorant, shiftless and lazy. In fact, one of the very greatest things about our country is the privilege of any person to be judged on the basis of what he stands for and what he can amount to.

You may not be as sensitive to this label business as I am. I've been called a "nigger-lover," a Communist, the hired servant of owners of the Tuscaloosa newspaper property who have been incorrectly described as Negroes. And I've even been called a Yankee. There have been other names to which I shall not refer. If any of you here tonight have used such terms in reference to me, I forgive you in the assumption that you must have thought you were right, even though I knew you were wrong.

Let's take a look at the local newspaper situation. The News is published by Tuscaloosa Newspapers, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Alabama and chartered right here in Tuscaloosa County. All stock in the corporation is owned by myself, members of my family living here, and one other person who works at The News and is our business manager. All directors and officers of the corporation live here in your midst. We, and we alone, are responsible for setting policies aimed at giving you a decent, honest and fair newspaper.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 6, 1957
Editorial
BUFORD BOONE - Editor

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
WEST ALABAMA.
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
IS - X.

105-299-62

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NO EASY JOB

Publishing a newspaper is not an easy job. Some folks think it should be possible to print the good news and leave out the bad. Some others, reading of developments to which they object, resent the use of news stories or pictures to acquaint readers with those events. But in publishing the news part of the paper, we try not to be protective or selective, but to give adequate coverage on all events and developments that might be of interest to our readers. We have been criticized for publishing too much and damned for printing too little. We have been asked to leave things out of the paper, and to play up other things. But we have tried consistently, and we shall keep on trying, to print the news impartially, to display it as we newsmen think it should be displayed without consideration for our own attitudes toward the content. We try to do this news end of our job as impersonally and as impartially as a surgeon performing an operation.

On the editorial page comment is printed. We believe in free American citizens having, and expressing, views on important questions such as this one before us tonight. We have, and we always will have, ample space in our newspaper for any person to express himself on matters of current public interest, whether we agree with what he has to say or not.

We have had a lot of news, and we have given our views freely in the editorial columns, on developments of a racial nature in Tuscaloosa and the South in recent months. I believe you will agree that you have been kept well informed by our news coverage. If you have disagreed with our editorial viewpoint in any way, let me assure you that your right to disagree is unquestioned.

While the newspaper operating company to which we have referred publishes The News, the property itself is rented from another corporation which owns it. This is the same kind of arrangement that exists between the owners of some downtown stores and the occupants of the buildings. The newspaper property is owned by Public Welfare Foundation, a corporation organized for charity purposes, in which there is no stock. Its headquarters is in Washington, Virginia. Its trustees, making up what corresponds to a board of directors, and all of its officers are white people.

HAVE TWO CAMPS

In looking at the difficulties that have developed since the decision of the Supreme Court in May, 1954, it seems to me that much of our trouble has come from fear, from lack of understanding and from failure of communication between whites and Negroes on basic issues. Consequently, we have two camps, with each largely keeping its own counsel, making its own decisions, and reaching its own conclusions on situations vitally affecting the other. Such a situation makes for difficulty, because it promotes the mistaken idea that we have two prob-

lems, one for whites and one for Negroes, when actually we have a problem that affects and concerns us all. And, if it is to be worked out with any degree of sanity, both elements are going to have to do a lot of working together.

Many people realize these things. They know, too, that this is not a Southern problem or a Northern problem. We have, instead, a problem of national proportions requiring the understanding, the sympathetic attention and the tolerance and patience of many millions of people living and acting like free Americans should.

We have had some truly wild moments. There have been perfectly serious suggestions that all Negroes should be sent to Africa. Where did your ancestors come from? Personally, I do not care to be sent to Wales, England or Scotland, from which I understand mine came.

And our state Senate, during the height of the racial problem hysteria that gripped Alabama, formally suggested that the federal government should enter into an agreement to deport Alabama Negroes to some other part of the country. Remember, these suggestions have been made about people who legally are free American citizens, entitled under the law to all privileges, liberties and protections you and I expect from our governments.

Some have talked seriously of fighting another Civil War over the issue. Fortunately, I believe, such a rabid element is limited in number. But no less a personage than the governor of Georgia was quoted as suggesting the possibility of such a development in a public address in New Orleans last May.

HAD GOOD LUCK

We had some instances here of Negro women being grabbed, shaken and told by strange white men to get off the streets. So far as I know, such cases were few. But some did occur. Some servants became afraid to go home alone. Delivery boys sometimes became afraid to make deliveries.

Fortunately, we came through our most difficult period with no lives lost and little blood spilled. But we had a lot of ammunition sold. A lot of people were ready for a great deal of trouble. We could have had it in abundance the day that Autherine Lucy was taken from the campus and was given refuge in a Negro business establishment.

I did not know it at the time, but I learned several days afterwards that some Negro citizens of Tuscaloosa, fearful that law and order had broken down, armed themselves and surrounded the business place. I also was informed that a carload of mobsters from the University area found the girl's whereabouts and that one of the number went into a place of business operated by a white man and asked to use the telephone to summon reinforcements. Further, I have been told that the white man, upon learning the nature of the call, said that his phone could not be used for such purposes. His refusal might have saved a number of lives here last February 8.

We got by then. But what about the next time? Court orders applying to all Negroes give those who are qualified to enter the University of Alabama the right to do so. Your organization has taken a stand against activity outside the law. What are you going to do when the next Negro student appears on the University campus under the protection of our courts and with the right to expect assistance from law enforcement officers, if needed?

Right now, tonight, you can put off the answer to that question. But sooner or later, and I have no idea how soon or how late it will be, another Negro student will appear on the University campus. Under such circumstances are whites again going to attempt to take the law into their own hands? And if so, will you will be a party to such mob action either in person or in moral support?

It's easy to blame our troubles on things that are far away. We can criticize the Supreme Court and mentally and orally horse-whip the NAACP. They are convenient targets. But our problem is not the Supreme Court. Nor is it the NAACP. Our problem is with ourselves, and what we are going to do as responsible American citizens to recognize or deny privileges which our courts have said are the proper rights of Negroes.

DECISION WAS RIGHT

I believe the Supreme Court decision had to come, and that it was morally right. Nothing in it is inconsistent with my conception of democracy, even though a background of southern living, southern custom, and southern tradition tells me it will be strange to see colored faces at the University of Alabama. But I believe we should prepare ourselves to accept this development, since it has been ordered as rightful and just by our courts.

We are on the front line of democracy. We are being tested as a people, as a community and as a state, and we alone can give the answer on whether we can and will make the compromises and adjustments that will be unnatural, difficult, and hard. But make them we must, if we are to stay within the law. If we go outside the law, we deliberately place ourselves in the wrong. Then we become outlaws.

This whole situation, boiled down to a point that every man, woman and child can understand, can be likened to a declaration to the whole world by a community in our midst that it always has made bootleg whiskey, doesn't want to quit, is not going to quit.

This United States is one country. We in the South are outnumbered. We don't like what the Supreme Court has said. But we have been telling the rest of the country to go to hell and we can't do that and get away with it.

They're going to do like you and I would do if one of our communities told us it meant to violate the law as much as it pleased. We'd control them lawfully. So will the rest of this country use the full force of the law on us if we drive them to it.

NO EASY CHOICES

The choices are not easy. But circumstances have made them necessary in Clinton, Tennessee, and in Montgomery, Ala.

abama. We were on the same spot here briefly last February, and with the court decisions standing as they do, we could find ourselves back there almost any time.

I anticipate that all other possible legal steps will be taken to evade and avoid compliance. But I cannot see any reasonable possibility of such moves being successful at doing more than delaying the inevitable. If this is a correct appraisal, and I believe it is, what are the practical and sensible approaches? First, I suggest that we must accept the Supreme Court's decision in principle and make some moves toward compliance.

Some plan based upon admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools offering courses not now available in Negro institutions seems to me to offer the best possibility. If, in return for this concession, Negro students could refrain from making other applications to white schools for a period of trial and adjustment, that would contribute to a gradual solution. But we are going to have to make some concessions, whether they be gradual or sudden.

In the public school area, the problem is far more complicated and difficult. I cannot see how integration can possibly be accomplished on any major scale in Alabama any time soon. Pressure for that development should not be exerted. And if it is done, our public school system will be abandoned and possibly wrecked.

School integration has been tried in Washington, D. C. Problems have been many and difficult, and I believe the experience there will have a helpful effect in slowing the demand for quick and complete public school integration in the Southeast. But there is no turning back for the school board in Washington has voted to continue integration regardless of the results.

If a compromise solution is to be accepted at least temporarily, however, the white people of Alabama must continue to push harder for elimination of great differences which have existed in the educational opportunities offered whites and Negroes. Much has been done in the Tuscaloosa area to bring equality of facilities, but in some other sections little has been accomplished toward this end.

PATIENCE NEEDED

If we are to work out of this difficult situation, sacrifices, patience and tolerance will be required from whites and Negroes. For whites, the contribution must be in a willingness to give up some of our traditions

and customs so as to share more equally the blessings of education.

For the Negro, the contribution must be acceptance of less speed than could be demanded legally in implementation of newly established rights. Meanwhile, time and attention can be directed by our Negro groups and institutions toward a greater understanding of the responsibilities of first-class citizenship. For there is much responsibility along with privilege.

The reward for such charity and forbearance will be overall betterment of all our peoples. Bitter determination on one hand to give nothing, and on the other to push for everything at once, would bring much trouble that I hope can be avoided.

I have no quarrel with you as a Citizens Council for making any legal and ethical fight you might choose to make to preserve a system which you honestly think is just and right. That is your unquestioned privilege in a democracy—the finest system of government yet devised. But if others are refused the same privilege—in fact, if we do not support the right of others to do the same thing—I believe a great mistake will have been made.

Extreme attitudes hold no promise for peaceful extension of the blessings of democracy. I believe that if we really stand for liberty and justice, it must be for all. And I believe that if all of us will combine these great principles with the teachings of our religions, we shall find the correct answers. That is what we must seek—the way that is fair, the way that is just, and the way that is right.

Thank you for all the help you can give in ~~to~~ find, and to follow, that way.

Copeland's Speech To Council

Copeland Talk Went Past Time Limit Set By Radio

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Printed on this page is a transcript of a recording of a speech Friday night by Curtis (Curt) Copeland of Hot Springs, Ark. This transcript does not cover his full address, which was made from notes rather than a full text.)

Arrangements to broadcast the program were made by Radio Station WTBC, with plans for an hour to cover one address and questions and answers to follow. The second address followed the first, and Mr. Copeland still was speaking when the hour expired.

What appears here is that portion of his address that was broadcast, it being approximately one half. The News regrets that it could not obtain a recording of all of his talk.

The other speaker used a text, and the full content of his talk is given on the opposite page.)

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 6, 1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
WEST ALABAMA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
IS - X.

Well, as the two-year-old heifer
said to the milk maid on
a cold, frosty morning, "I thank
you for the warm hand."

My friends, and I use the saluta-
tion "my friends" advisedly, you
know the only time ever recorded
in the Holy Scriptures that our
Savior Jesus Christ ever addressed
anyone as "my friend" was im-
mediately before the dark hours
of Gethsemane when Christ knew
that he had already been betray-
ed and he knew that he had been
betrayed by his own people.

That's the reason I say "my
friends" here tonight because we
have already been betrayed by our
own people. You know, my friends,
this thing tonight is not a small
question, it's not the question of
whether or not a few snot-nosed
nigger younguns will attend the
schools with your grandchildren or
whether or not a few impudent nig-



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gave will ride on the front seat of a bus. Our question that we are confronted with in Alabama tonight is whether or not Christian civilization shall continue to exist on earth or whether or not we shall be enslaved in the Communist conspiracy.

This thing didn't start with the Supreme Court decision and it didn't start day before yesterday. I don't know exactly when it did start, but I know that when I went to Washington with Huey Long the first day that I was there, the NAACP of which I had never heard at that time laid exactly the same mess of demands on the desk of every senator and congressman in Washington back in the early 30's that they are demanding today. And mind you, I use the word demand.

Reds Involved

All of those demands are based upon and are predicated upon and are aimed at exactly the same proposition: the destruction of racial relations in the South and the final collapse of Christian civilization.

In 1920 Moscow sent a man over here to determine how would be the best and simplest and the quickest way for them to overthrow the United States of America. That man came over here and it was then exactly like it is now. We are the biggest saps on earth. We gave him full facilities, showed him everything we had. He made his report back to Moscow and he said there is no power on earth, nor a coalition of powers, that can overthrow the United States of America from within. But if you will just take a little time, the American people are the most trusting, the most charitable and the most gullible people on earth and they will help you to overthrow it from within.

And he said, we must infiltrate the United States of America and we must especially go down into the Southern part of the United States of America. (Commonly known among the moderationists and the intellectuals as the Bible Belt). There they have two peoples, the blacks and the whites, living together in the closest of harmony. They have lived together for several generations, each of them in their own communities.

This fellow said, we've got to go down there and create a feeling of unrest, dissension and hatred among the Negro people and we have to educate the young white person to a feeling of guilt because of the way his grandfather persecuted the poor down-trodden Negro and ask your own teen-age child how successfully they have infiltrated the minds of your own youngsters in the school books that are being taught today.

Not First Crisis

I, too, am a sort of a jack-leg newspaperman. I have been in the habit, I reckon you'd call it. My friends, during the past four years, and particularly after the infamous Supreme Court decision I have rapidly become ashamed of my profession, trade, habit or what not. I'll tell you one thing, my friends, if back during the first crisis that this country faced,

this is not the first crossroads that Christianity and civilization has faced down through the ages. We have always had a crisis to confront our peoples and fortunately we have always had men that could lead us through and make intricate of that next crisis. After the crucifixion of Christ when our peoples met on the day of Pentecost if you'll remember, the cry went up, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" And they had twelve men there left to tell them what to do.

Then when we came on down to our immediate history back in the revolutionary period when we were about to gain our independence, had we had newspapermen then like we have now on most of our daily newspapers, instead of men like Ben Franklin and Tom Paine, we tonight would still be a crown colony of Great Britain and I don't know but what we would get out cheaper.

Attacks Preachers

Now we've got two other messes of trash that have caused us more trouble even than the newspapermen. We've got, I guess the worst offenders, probably the people that have hurt us the most in the South than any other one people are people who have more influence for good or bad than any other element of our society and that is our top-water preacher. Our preachers today have followed the golden calf off so far away from the gospel of

Jesus Christ that they wouldn't recognize it if it was written in stud horse litters and guts enough to preach it if they could understand.

And then the next one that have hurt you more than anyone else and will hurt us more in the future than all the rest of them put together is the so-called intelligent educator. Now you all might think it's a little impudent for a country boy to come out of the mountains in Arkansas and come down here in the cradle of the Confederacy and talk to Alabama people about segregation or anything else. I reckon it is.

But this ain't the first time I've been sent for to come to Alabama. The first time I was sent for Wallace Wade asked me to come down here back in the early 30's and I remember coming and I also remember that about the only thing that Tuscaloosa, Alabama has ever been noted for was a football team and you wouldn't a had that if it hadn't a been for Arkansas boys that come down here. And then, too, I have an especially warm place in my heart for Alabama because whether you have ever produced anything else or not that's worth anything you do have the honor or something or other in Alabama of producing the finest women on earth, because I know I have been married to one of the things for 25 years.

Studied Law

My friends, at least there is a

difference of opinion here tonight as regards the Constitution of the United States. I am not a constitutional lawyer. While I was in Tuscaloosa I was studying the same thing the average young boy is -- and I took one of 'em home with me.

I did study law out here, what little time they had between quarterback sessions and work-outs and train trips and what not. I got through torts. That's the first chapter in the law book and I question there being a constitutional lawyer in North America that's any more of an authority than I am on torts, the first chapter of that book out there.

But you don't have to be a lawyer, my friends, to study that Supreme Court decision and to study the background of the Supreme Court decision to know what I am talking about when I tell you that not only was it without law or precedent, it was also without decency, morality or good sense. I told you this thing didn't start day before yesterday and I told you what I saw in Washington, D.C. and that same set of demands. And I also remember that at that same time up there it was published in three of the Washington newspapers where that old battleax Eleanor Roosevelt had invited 52 women, she had entertained 52 women out of a reformatory there at an afternoon tea at the White House.

God knows there are thousands of clean, decent, virgin Christian white girls all over the South that would be highly honored to be

invited to a tea at the White House as the guests of the first lady of the universe. But instead of that, instead of sending down to Alabama and getting some of our fine girls and having them up there, she had to go out to a reformatory and get 52 women—46 of them nigger women—and the Washington newspapers said they were all so foul with communicable social diseases that they were confined in a reformatory because they weren't fit to associate with society.

Too Good For Her

And I can remember what Huey told me when he read that—he said, "Gert, I agree with that. They are not fit to associate with society, but there's not a dad-blamed one of them that ain't too good to associate with old lady Roosevelt." And then I watched that thing in Washington for a few years, and I went back to the Chicago-Philadelphia convention in 1948 as a delegate from the State of Louisiana. I was proud to be a young Democrat, proud of the honor bestowed upon me by the State of Louisiana to associate with the great Democrat party leaders. My daddy was a Democrat. My granddaddy was a Democrat. My great granddaddy was a Democrat. I never aimed to be anything except a Democrat. I attended the convention up there, and to my utter consternation they had that great convention opened by a hammer-headed nigger preacher as black as the inside of a burnt stump, and I didn't know then whether I was so proud of being a Democrat or not. And it wasn't five minutes until another nigger from up here in Missouri, some place, or another—I can't think of that nigger's name, but if you've ever seen his picture that nigger had a mouth big enough to swallow a No. 3 can of kraut in one mouthful. And he kept that mouth open for five days denouncing the people of the South and every time he wasn't on the floor, Hubert Humphrey, a so-called white man, was on the floor with the same line of junk. And I decided after looking over that mess of trash there that day, before we walked out of the convention from the State of Louisiana, I got to be like the nigger riding the mule.

The nigger got on the mule one cold frosty morning and the mule bucked a jump or two and got one of his hind feet hung in the stirrups and the nigger looked at the foot up in the stirrup and he said, "Look here, Mr. Mule, if

you're going to get on, I'm going to get off." And when I looked at Hubert Humphrey, Herbert Lehman and all that mess of trash representing the grand old Democrat party I decided, "Son, it's time for you to get off." And I got off and come back home, and I spoke all over Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas in behalf of Strom Thurmond and I attempted to tell you exactly what we was going to be faced with here tonight.

Worse Than Thought

I didn't tell it as bad as it was because I didn't think it would ever be as bad as it is, and I thought I was lying about it when I was telling you what it was going to be.

But I'd tell you what we are going to be confronted with and you'd shake your head and look at me sadly and say, "Son, they'll do that up in Illinois and Ohio and New York, but they ain't gonna do that in Alabama. There'll never be none of that here in Alabama." You needn't worry about that.

My friends, I tell you tonight that it is much worse in Alabama than I ever thought it would be in 1948. And then I watched as our rights one by one were taken away from us. Oh, I am not going to tell you that the federal government stepped in and took our states rights away from us one at a time. They didn't. They swapped you the welfare state for your states rights one at a time, until today we have absolutely no rights left to the State of Alabama.

Nine Scallawags

I watched all those things; I didn't know where we were going. I was kinda in hopes that something would happen to awaken and arouse the white people in the South. And finally, we got hit all at once. Before you knew anything about it, out they come with that damnable decision by the United States Supreme Court, them nine scallawags up there, desecrating one of the finest court benches on earth.

And it was a fine thing, I'm telling you, the best thing that ever happened to the people of the United States of America was when that Supreme Court decision was handed down. When that Supreme Court decision was handed down it was sorta like the nigger preacher that sold a mule to one of his deacons. He sold him a mule and he told him, he said, "Now brother, you're going to have to be awful kind and gentle and careful and peaceable and persuasive with that

mule. I sepraised that mule from a colt, and I knows all about his habits and there ain't no way you can get along with him but gently and kindly."

And the next morning the deacon went out to break up a turnip patch and he like to never get the bridle on the mule. When he did, he got the collar on, and then he looked like he was gonna have to have help to get the hames on. You know, I've saddled and harnessed up some of them, too.

Mule Trouble

Finally he got him harnessed and got him hooked to the plow, and there wasn't any way on earth he could move him. He'd pull on the bridle and the mule would just stretch his neck. And he couldn't even pull him sideways. And he looked out in the road and saw that nigger preacher going by that sold him the mule. He said, "Oh, Reverend, Reverend, would you come by here a minute? I se having a little trouble with this mule." And the preacher came in and he said, "What seems to be the trouble, deacon?" He says, "I can't get him to move nohow." "Oh," he said, "I se had a little trouble with him on occasion like that, myself, and there ain't but one way to move him. I'll show you, and you won't never have no more trouble." So the preacher picked up a good sound seasoned ax handle and hit the mule right across the nose as hard as he could and he moved him a little bit and he said, "See there." And the deacon said, "Yeah, I see there, but I know you told me about being so kind and gentle and persuasive with that mule." "Yeah, Deacon," he says, "You is got to be kind and gentle and persuasive, but you is first got to attract that mule's attention."

My friends, I know and I hope that the Supreme Court decision attracted the attention of the people of the South.

Gives History

Now then, immediately following the War Between the States, back in the Reconstruction days, I want to give you some history of this Supreme Court decision. And then you make up your mind for yourself whether or not it's morally right or legally right or what kind of a right you think it might be. If you will recall, I don't know about in this country, but in the county that my granddaddy was living in up in Arkansas, there wasn't a white man in that county qualified to vote. Every white man had been disenfranchised; they had a nigger judge and a nigger sheriff and they had a few white fellows that had drifted in

there out of Ohio or some place that wasn't as good as any nigger in the state of Arkansas.

Our granddaddies were confronted with that situation and about that time, my friends, the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States was adopted. And if you will recall your history, even they wouldn't adopt that amendment and they had to come into the South at the point of the bayonet and vote the nigger in order to pass the 14th amendment, and no constitutional lawyer that knows anything about his history will even attempt to argue to you that there is any constitutional grounds for the 14th amendment to the Constitution. There never was a more damnable piece of infamy perpetrated on our helpless people than the 14th amendment was on your granddaddies. But they immediately handed down the separate but equal facilities of how to live within the framework of the law and the Constitution.

The first one of those cases went to United States Supreme Court in 1896 and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the principle that separate but equal facilities for the nigger or the Chinaman or the hound dog or anybody else was constitutional and legal. And immediately our fathers and your grandfathers and mine all over the South practically bankrupted every school district in the South.

to provide separate but equal facilities for our nigger citizens.

White Man Pays

And I don't know how it is in Alabama but I think I know. Over in Arkansas the white man pays 98.6 per cent of every dollar in taxes that goes into the treasury to support the State of Arkansas and furnish schools for the colored and the white. That leaves the nigger paying about two or three per cent reluctantly but they do all of the hollerin' and all of the bellyachin' and all of the demanding. Then, my friends, after the 1896 decision the nigger has gone back to the United States Supreme Court or to circuit courts of appeal or other federal courts they have gone back 135 times to have that decision set aside and it has been upheld by learned, honorable, decent Supreme Court benches until it got down to this one.

Not one lawyer of all the members of the Supreme Court that handed down this iniquitous decision all of em together had served on some kind of a court bench about six weeks but they set down to tell every lawyer and every court in the United States what the law is and in their own decision they didn't quote the law, they didn't quote a precedent, they didn't quote an established tenet of law. They went completely out of English and American jurisprudence and they quoted a Communist writer, one Gunnar Myrdal, as their authority for that.

Now, my friends, if the circuit court judge of this county in Alabama were to be trying a case in litigation between you and John Jones, and you knew before you went into that courtroom that John Jones gave that judge a new automobile, paid his house rent, bought his wife a fur coat, gave him \$350 in the bank and set him up a trust fund over here, what in the devil kind of justice could you expect out of that?

Condemns Judges

But that is exactly what's happened with the nine—with five of the nine of the Supreme Court judges have accepted cash, presents, emoluments, all kinds of honors from the Communist party and the Communist party itself had their own attorneys before that same bunch of trash to argue this integration question. That's the kind of justice that they know anything about.

Now, you talk to me about the Constitution. I'll tell you the only part of the United States Constitution that an integrationist, integrationist or anything else on that side is interested in, the only part of the United States Constitution that they have an interest in, is the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution that all of their friends hide behind to keep from saying whether they are Communists or not, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The rest of it they've kicked out the window, they spit upon, they've stomped into the dust, and I'll guarantee you that I am perhaps the only man you ever saw, and I hope to God I am the last man you ever see, standing before you tonight under two permanent federal injunctions against making a speech on the segregation question anywhere on earth.

Why is it that these people who are so concerned over the Constitution of the United States will hand down and ask some little top-water peckerwood federal judge "Put that man under an injunction to keep him from talking, he's dangerous." And he'll do it.

What becomes of the First Amendment to the Constitution that guarantees me the right of free speech and guarantees that man the right of free press? If you are going to trample one part of the Constitution you'll have to ignore all of it. And understand, I'm still under those two injunctions and I also want you to understand that I ain't making no speech, I'm just kinda talking around on this subject.

(Radio coverage ended at this point.)

AT CITIZENS COUNCIL RALLY

Boone Calls For Law, Order, But Segregationist Gets Cheers

By BOB KYLE

News Staff Writer

Buford Boone, Tuscaloosa News publisher, last night called for a law and order approach to racial problems and suggested that both elements are going to have to do a lot of working together. But an unbilled segregation speaker from Hot Springs, Ark., who denounced the U. S. Supreme Court, newspapers, preachers and a few other things, got the most shouts and handclapping from an overflow crowd at a White Citizens Council rally in the county courthouse.

Curt Copeland, introduced by Chairman Leonard Wilson as pub-

Boone's Text Will Be Printed

The full text of Buford Boone's address to the Citizens Council will be published in Sunday's Tuscaloosa News as an editorial.

It has been reported that parts of the proceedings may be carried by television on a news program on Channel 6, Birmingham, probably on the 5:30 news program Monday.

The Eric Sevareid news program which also may carry reviews of the meeting, is not carried on Channel 6, the spokesman said.

lisher of the Arkansas Faith, a worker in the states rights movement for 10 years and a follower and close associate of Louisiana's late Huey P. Long, followed Boone on the program.

Condemns Court

Fred Short, Birmingham, who is publisher of The Dixie American, introduced Copeland.

"Two messes of trash that have hurt us most," said the fiery Copeland, "are the top-water preachers, who have followed the Golden Rule so long they wouldn't recognize guts, and our so-called intelligent educators."

"You don't have to be a lawyer," said Copeland, "to know that the Supreme Court decision was not only without law but without decency, morality or good sense. The federal government has swapped you welfare rights for states rights one at a time," Copeland declared. He described the Supreme Court decision on segregation as a "damnable thing."

He said, "I hope it has attracted the attention of the people of the South." He charged that in making the famous decision, the Supreme Court judges "quoted a Communist writer as their authority."

Negro Is Pawn

Copeland advised all fighters in the Citizens Council movement to "stay out of the courts" which he

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 11, 1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
WEST ALABAMA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
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said, "I'm on a one-way street leading in the wrong direction. The Negro said Copeland, 'is merely being used as a pawn.'"

"I am not speaking to the younger generation," Copeland declared. "They have been brain-washed in the schools."

"The only sure way to oppose an invasion is by organized resistance," Copeland stated. He said he went to school at the University of Alabama before Vaseline Lucy decided to go there.

"It is not a question of whether a few impudent Negroes ride a bus or go to school with us," Copeland declared, "but whether or not the Christian civilization will continue to exist on earth or be enslaved by a Communist conspiracy. All demands aimed at destruction of racial segregation in the South are aimed at Christian civilization," said he.

Cited For Contempt
Copeland told the group that he had been cited twice by federal judges for contempt. "I'm not making a speech tonight," said he. "I'm not supposed to. I'm just talking around."

Chairman Leonard Wilson said as Copeland concluded: "I think that was a real white man."

Publisher Boone told the crowd that "we in the South are outnumbered. We don't like what the Supreme Court has said. But we have been telling the rest of the country to go to hell and we can't do that and get away with it."

"They're going to do like you and I would if one of our communities told us it meant to violate the law as much as it pleased," Boone declared. "We'd control them lawfully. So will the rest of the country use the full force of the law on us if we drive them to it."

No Easy Choices
The choices are not easy, Boone said. "But circumstances have made them necessary in Clinton, Tenn., and in Montgomery. We were on the same spot here briefly last February, and with the court decisions standing as they do, we could find ourselves back there almost anytime."

"I anticipate that all other possible legal steps will be taken to evade and avoid compliance. But I cannot see any reasonable possibility of such moves being successful at doing more than delaying the inevitable," Boone declared.

Boone suggested that as practical

(Continued on Page 1, Col. 5)

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car and sensible approaches, we must accept the Supreme Court's decision in principle and make some moves towards compliance.

"Some plan, based upon admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools offering courses not now available in Negro institutions seems to me to offer the best possibility," he said.

Gradual Or Sudden
"If, in return for this concession, Negro students could refrain from making other applications to white schools for a period of trial and adjustment, that would contribute to a gradual solution. But we are going to have to make some concessions, whether they are gradual or sudden," Boone declared.

"In the public school area, the problem is far more complicated and difficult," he said. "I cannot see how integration can possibly be accomplished on any major scale in Alabama anytime soon. Pressure for that development should not be exerted and if it is done, our public school system will be abandoned and possibly wrecked," Boone asserted.

"If we are to work out of this difficult situation, sacrifices, patience and tolerance will be required from whites and Negroes," Boone said. "For whites, the contribution must be in willingness to give up some of our traditions and customs so as to share more equally the blessings of education. For the Negro, the contribution must be acceptance of less speed than could be demanded legally in implementation of newly established rights. Meanwhile, time and attention can be directed by our Negro groups and institutions toward a greater understanding of the responsibilities of first-class citizenship. For there is much responsibility along with privilege," Boone told the group.

"I have no quarrel with you as a Citizens Council for making any legal and ethical fight you might choose to make to preserve a system which you honestly think is just and right," Boone declared. "That is your unquestioned privilege in a democracy, the finest system of government yet devised. But if others are refused the same thing, I believe a great mistake will have been made. I believe that if we really stand for liberty and justice, it must be for all," Boone concluded.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EFFORTS NOT ENTIRELY IN VAIN

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher,

The News

First, let me congratulate you for your courageous and excellent discussion of race relations at the meeting of the local W.C.C. last night. After listening on the radio to the kind of reception members of the C.C. gave you (or should I say failed to give you?), I feel compelled to let you know that there are still some people in Tuscaloosa who do not believe that "Christian civilization" will suddenly disintegrate if Negroes here are finally given some prerogatives of first-class citizenship. And after listening to the absurd and malicious charges of the Arkansas rabble-rouser who followed you, I must confess that I felt ashamed to realize that many people in the world will take his words as representative of the views of white Americans. Indeed, as I listened to this speaker, this person who brings discredit to our Constitution, Holy Bible, and skin color, I honestly experienced sheer disgust accompanied by some nausea. Even "freedom of speech" can be violated; of this I am now certain.

Let me observe, too, that I got the impression Friday that the W.C.C. rather successfully "conned" you into accepting the speaking engagement in order to make invidious distinctions between their views and yours over the radio. I gathered that you anticipated being the only speaker and having a question-and-answer period following your address. It appears that you were duped and deliberately humiliated, which seeming facts I deeply resent. If there is any truth in my impressions of how the W.C.C. "used" you Friday night, it seems urgent to examine anew the question of how in the world honorable and rational Americans can establish meaningful communications with such people as they. Obviously they listened to you only in a physiological sense, certainly not in a social and psychological sense. What William James called, "the will to believe," was negatively illustrated by their failure to allow you to penetrate their emotional barriers to communication which involves alternatives to the unwise, immoral, and anachronistic course their group has chosen. I wonder what their behavior last night did to other members of the radio audience. If your humiliation served to show others, as it did me, what this W.C.C. group is really like, perhaps your efforts and pain were not entirely in vain.

RAYMOND L. GOLD

4113 11th St.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 9, 1957

WEST ALABAMA CITIZENS
COUNCIL
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
IS - X.

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LACK OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher:
The News:
I have just read with much interest an account of a speech delivered by you before a Citizens Council group in Tuscaloosa. Without being disrespectful, I want to say to you that one passage of your speech shows a woeful lack of knowledge of legal principles. I have reference to your statement that you believed "the Supreme Court decision had to come and was morally right". Now, the question that immediately came to my mind was whether you had ever considered whether that decision was

legally right? If you know anything of law at all, you will know that the Statute of Frauds requires all contracts relating to real property to be in writing. This is an excellent law designed to prevent frauds and endless litigation over verbal contracts. However, I consider, as does practically everyone, that it is morally wrong for a person not to honor a verbal contract relating to real estate, but there is no question that he has a legal right to do so, and that the law is good both in purpose and effect.

If our courts degenerate to the extent that each and every case is decided according to the moral principles involved, how can any man be certain of just what the law is on any set of facts or circumstances? The answer, of course, is that the law would be in a state of chaos and utter confusion, and every litigant would be at the mercy of the whims of the judges. Would you like to have such a situation develop in this country? Would you like your property rights, your liberty, and even your life to be decided on other than established legal principles? God forbid that we should ever let anything like that happen to this country. Then, beyond recapture, our republican representative form of government would be dead, and we would be living under a judicial dictatorship.

NEWTON S. CHAMBLEE

Birmingham, Ala.

MUST BE CRAZY

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher:
The News

Evidently you were a former inmate of your "other institution" in Tuscaloosa. Only one from Bryce or a warped mentality could talk as you do.

Integration is not inevitable nor will it ever succeed. I have tried to work Negroes in my home for 35 years. Working side by side with one, trying to teach them simply the art of sterilization of the dishes, is an impossible task. They cannot learn and they are not fit for association with our children because the Lord made them an inferior race and He intended them to stay that way. Have you ever seen a blue bird and a red bird mate?

I hope you lose every subscriber you have. Why you were ever asked to speak to the White Citizens Council I cannot understand. You must be a Yankee and you must be a consolation to all the Communists who are fostering this move. Come down to Montgomery and we'll teach you what Southerners mean to do about this mess. I ordered a woman of your type out of my house last week.

The Supreme Court is wrong and we know it and we are going to win.

Recently in California a Negro man had bought a reserved seat on the daylight scenic train between Los Angeles and San Francisco. He had the seat by me. I demanded the conductor give me another seat and got it. I would have sat in the ladies' lounge all day before I would have sat by him. It will take all the tanks and guns in the U.S. Army to make me sit by a Negro man.

The UDC in Alabama has 27 scholarships at the University of Alabama. Last spring I gave the welcome talk to the state convention. I recommended we call in our scholarships from all integrated schools and today I wrote a letter to the state president urging it.

If you want the University of Alabama to go to the dogs just keep up your present manner of speech.

MRS. VESTA L. ROBERTSON

Montgomery, Ala.

P.S. — There is nothing morally wrong in segregation and we white people want it and we have as much right to have our wishes as the Negro has to have his. I am a grandmother and I am learning to speak Spanish so I can hire a Mexican maid. We do not have to keep the Negro in the South.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin BIRMINGHAM	Date 1/14/57	Investigative Period 1/11/57
TITLE OF CASE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF WEST ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa, Alabama		Report made by <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div>	Typed By: rvm
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

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Synopsis:

U. S. Representative SELDON in speech before Council 10/19/56 opposed integration. Council endorsed independent slate of electors in presidential election. CURT COPELAND, Hot Springs, Ark., reported publisher of ARKANSAS FAITH, spoke to public meeting of Citizens Council of West Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1/4/57, and stated Supreme Court's decision, referring to segregation in public schools, was not only without law, but without decency, morality or good sense and that court had quoted a Communist writer as their authority. BUFORD BOONE, Publisher of TUSCALOOSA NEWS, Tuscaloosa, in speaking to same group, called for a "law and order" approach to racial problems and suggested that "both elements are going to have to do a lot of working together". BOONE'S speech reportedly interrupted by jeers.

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Copies made: 6 - Bureau (105-46001) 1 - Little Rock (Info.) 1 - Mobile (Info.) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. 1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S. C. 1 - OSI, Maxwell, AFB, Ala. ② - Birmingham (105-299)		105	299	66
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DETAILS: The TUSCALOOSA NEWS, a daily newspaper, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on October 17, 1956, carried an article stating that U. S. Representative ARMISTEAD J. SELDON would speak before the West Alabama Citizens Council that Friday, October 19, 1956, and the meeting would be open to all white citizens. The article further stated that a business meeting, open to members only would be held November 2, 1956.

The TUSCALOOSA NEWS, October 20, 1956, carried an article covering SELDON'S speech which quoted him as stating he is "unalterably" opposed to integration of the South's public school system.

The TUSCALOOSA NEWS, November 4, 1956, carried an article stated the West Alabama Citizens Council had endorsed the independent slate of electors in the then forthcoming presidential election.

The TUSCALOOSA NEWS issue of January 4, 1957, reported that on January 4, 1957, BUFORD BOONE, Publisher of the TUSCALOOSA NEWS, was to address a public meeting of the Citizens Council of West Alabama at the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse. According to this article, BOONE had been criticized by the council members "during the turmoil over enrollment of the University of Alabama's first Negro student last February".

According to this article, BOONE was invited to address the open meeting by LEONARD WILSON, temporary Chairman of the council.

The article stated WILSON was a University student at the time the Negro LUCY was admitted and "led several demonstrations against her." WILSON was expelled for his criticism of University authorities.

An article appearing in the TUSCALOOSA NEWS, issue of January 5, 1957, stated that Mr. BOONE, TUSCALOOSA NEWS Publisher, called for a "law and order" approach to racial problems and suggested that "both elements are going to have to do a lot of working together."

This article stated that an unbilled segregation speaker, one CURT COPELAND from Hot Springs, Arkansas, who de-

nounced the U. S. Supreme Court, newspapers, preachers, "and a few other things," got the most shouts and handclapping from an overflow crowd at the Citizens Council of West Alabama public meeting January 4, 1957. The article continued stating that COPELAND was introduced by LEONARD WILSON as publisher of the ARKANSAS FAITH and a worker in the States Rights movement for ten years. It stated FRED SHORT, Birmingham, Alabama, publisher of THE DIXIE AMERICAN, also introduced COPELAND.

This article quoted COPELAND as stating, "You don't have to be a lawyer to know that the Supreme Court decision was not only without law but without decency, morality or good sense. The Federal Government has swapped you welfare rights for states rights one at a time. COPELAND charged, according to this article, that the Supreme Court in making the decision, "quoted a Communist writer as their authority."

COPELAND advised all fighters in the Council movement to "stay out of the courts", which, he said, are a one way street leading in the wrong direction. He stated, "The only sure way to oppose an invasion is by organized resistance." COPELAND told the audience that he "had been cited twice by Federal Judges for contempt."

The article stated that Publisher BOONE told the audience that "we in the South are outnumbered. We don't like what the Supreme Court has said. But we have been telling the rest of the country to go to hell and we can't do that and get away with it." BOONE stated, "Some plan, based upon admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools offering courses not now available in Negro institutions seems to me to offer the best possibility"; that, "if in return for this concession, Negro students could refrain from making other applications to white schools for a period of trial and adjustment, that would contribute to a gradual solution."

BOONE stated that some concessions are going to have to be made whether they are gradual or sudden. He added that, "In the public school area, the problem is far more complicated and difficult", and stated, "I cannot see how integration can possibly be accomplished on any major scale in Alabama anytime soon."

BOONE stated, "I have no quarrel with you as a Citizens Council for making any legal and ethical fight you might choose to make to preserve a system which you honestly think is just and right." He continued, "that is your unquestioned privilege in a democracy, the finest system of government yet devised. But if others are refused the same thing, I believe a great mistake will have been made. I believe that if we really stand for liberty and justice, it must be for all."

The TUSCALOOSA NEWS on January 6, 1957, carried an article indicating that BOONE was interrupted several times by jeers and received light applause at the conclusion of his speech. According to this article, when BOONE asked the audience what they would do when another Negro student appears on the campus, one voice answered "kill him!" and another shouted "hang him!"

The TUSCALOOSA NEWS on January 6, 1957, also carried an article captioned "COPELAND Not on List, ADAMS Finds." This article makes reference to COPELAND'S statement in his speech that he had attended the University of Alabama in the early 1930's. The article quotes Dean of Admissions WILLIAM F. ADAMS, University of Alabama, as stating he had searched student records and has not been able to find any indication that CURTIS COPELAND ever attended the institution.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EFFORTS NOT ENTIRELY IN VAIN

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher,
The News:

First, let me congratulate you for your courageous and excellent discussion of race relations at the meeting of the local W.C.C. last night. After listening on the radio to the kind of reception members of the C.C. gave you (or should I say failed to give you?), I feel compelled to let you know that there are still some people in Tuscaloosa who do not believe that "Christian civilization" will suddenly disintegrate if Negroes here are finally given some prerogatives of first-class citizenship. And after listening to the absurd and malicious charges of the Arkansas rabble-rouser who followed you, I must confess that I felt ashamed to realize that many people in the world will take his words as representative of the views of white Americans. Indeed, as I listened to this speaker, this person who brings discredit to our Constitution, Holy Bible, and skin color, I honestly experienced sheer disgust accompanied by some nausea. Even "freedom of speech" can be violated; of this I am now certain.

Let me observe, too, that I got the impression Friday that the W.C.C. rather successfully "conned" you into accepting the speaking engagement in order to make invidious distinctions between their views and yours over the radio. I gathered that you anticipated being the only speaker and having a question-and-answer period following your address. It appears that you were duped and deliberately humiliated, which seeming facts I deeply resent. If there is any truth in my impressions of how the W.C.C. "used" you Friday night, it seems urgent to examine anew the question of how in the world honorable and rational Americans can establish meaningful communications with such people as they. Obviously they listened to you only in a physiological sense, certainly not in a social and psychological sense. What William James called, "the will to believe", was negatively illustrated by their failure to allow you to penetrate their emotional barriers to communication which involves alternatives to the unwise, immoral, and anachronistic course their group has chosen. I wonder what their behavior last night did to other members of the radio audience. If your humiliation served to show others, as it did me, what this W.C.C. group is really like, perhaps your efforts and pain were not entirely in vain.

RAYMOND E. GOLD

1115 24th St.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
January 9, 1957

WEST ALABAMA CITIZENS
COUNCIL
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
IS - X.

105-299-67

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JAN 11 1957	
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[Signature]

BACK OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher
The News

I have just read with much interest an account of a speech delivered by you before a Citizens Council group in Tuscaloosa.

Without being disrespectful, I want to say to you that one passage of your speech shows a woeful lack of knowledge of legal principles. I have reference to your statement that you believed "the Supreme Court decision had to come and was morally right". Now, the question that immediately came to my mind was whether you had ever considered whether that decision was

legally right? If you know anything of law at all, you will know that the Statute of Frauds requires all contracts relating to real property to be in writing. This is an excellent law designed to prevent frauds and endless litigation over verbal contracts. However, I consider, as does practically everyone, that it is morally wrong for a person not to honor a verbal contract relating to real estate, but there is no question that he has a legal right to do so, and that the law is good both in purpose and effect.

If our courts degenerate to the extent that each and every case is decided according to the moral principles involved, how can any man be certain of just what the law is on any set of facts or circumstances? The answer, of course, is that the law would be in a state of chaos and utter confusion, and every litigant would be at the mercy of the whims of the judges. Would you like to have such a situation develop in this country? Would you like your property rights, your liberty, and even your life to be decided on other than established legal principles? God forbid that we should ever let anything like that happen to this country. Then, beyond recapture, our republican representative form of government would be dead, and we would be living under a judicial dictatorship.

NEWTON S. CHAMBLEE
Birmingham, Ala.

MUST BE CRAZY

Mr. Buford Boone, Publisher
The News

Evidently you were a former inmate of your "other institution" in Tuscaloosa. Only one from Bryce or a warped mentality could talk as you do.

Integration is not inevitable nor will it ever succeed. I have tried to work Negroes in my home for 35 years. Working side by side with one, trying to teach them simply the art of sterilization of the dishes, is an impossible task. They cannot learn and they are not fit for association with our children because the Lord made them an inferior race and He intended them to stay that way. Have you ever seen a blue bird and a red bird mate?

I hope you lose every subscriber you have. Why you were ever asked to speak to the White Citizens' Council I cannot understand. You must be a Yankee and you must be a consolation to all the Communists who are fostering this move. Come down to Montgomery and we'll teach you what Southerners mean to do about this mess. I ordered a woman of your type out of my house last week.

The Supreme Court is wrong and we know it and we are going to win.

Recently in California a Negro man had bought a reserved seat on the daylight scenic train between Los Angeles and San Francisco. He had the seat by me. I demanded the conductor give me another seat and got it. I would have sat in the ladies' lounge all day before I would have sat by him. It will take all the tanks and guns in the U.S. Army to make me sit by a Negro man.

The UDC in Alabama has 27 scholarships at the University of Alabama. Last spring I gave the welcome talk to the state convention. I recommended we call in our scholarships from all integrated schools and today I wrote a letter to the state president urging it.

If you want the University of Alabama to go to the dogs just keep up your present manner of speech.

MRS. VESTA L. ROBERTSON
Montgomery, Ala.

P.S. — There is nothing morally wrong in segregation and we white people want it and we have as much right to have our wishes as the Negro has to have his. I am a grandmother and I am learning to speak Spanish so I can hire a Mexican maid. We do not have to keep the Negro in the South.

SAC (65-398)

1-17-57

SA(A) [redacted]

U. S. KLAN OF ALABAMA
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
IS - X

b6
b7C

On 12-31-56, [redacted] advised SA(A) [redacted] that a meeting of the U. S. KLAN OF ALABAMA, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN was held on 12-30-56, by the Tuscaloosa Klavern at their regular meeting place, 109 Bridge Avenue, Northport, Alabama, with the meeting starting at approximately 9:00 a.m. and lasting until approximately 12:00 noon. Informant advised that about 125 members were present with [redacted] in charge of the meeting.

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b7C

Informant stated [redacted] discussed with the members present the fact that meetings were being held at the West African Methodist Church, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, by Negroes of the community to discuss integration of buses at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is believed that informant is in error in referring to the church as the West African Methodist Church, and that the church is actually the First African Baptist Church, of which Rev. [redacted] is President of the Tuscaloosa County Christian Fellowship Association, a Negro organization recently formed at Tuscaloosa, Alabama by the Negroes of the community to reportedly foster better race relations and to urge Negroes to vote.

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b7C

Informant advised that members attending this meeting were also advised by [redacted] that Mr. BUFORD BOONE, publisher of the "Tuscaloosa News", daily newspaper, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, would make a speech at the Tuscaloosa County Court House, 1-4-57, and that [redacted] urged all members present at this meeting to be present at the meeting of the WEST ALABAMA CITIZENS COUNCIL at the Tuscaloosa County Court House 1-4-57, when BOONE spoke to this gathering.

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1 - 65-398
1 - 65-398-138F
1 - [redacted]
105-299
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105-299-68

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[redacted]

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b7C

EM 65-398

Informant also advised of a big meeting of the Klan to be held in two weeks with all Klansmen throughout the State of Alabama invited to attend. Informant was not able to furnish details concerning the date of this meeting or place of the meeting and stated this was only discussed generally at this Klan meeting held on 12-30-56, which he attended.

This matter will be followed.

Wilson Is Named Permanent Chairman

Leonard Wilson, acting chairman of the Citizens Council of West Alabama since its formation last February just after the Autherine Lucy incident, was chosen last night as permanent leader in a new slate of officers and six new directors.

James W. Anders was named vice chairman; Mrs. E. L. Bolton, secretary; and Leland Brown, treasurer.

New directors are M. B. Marshall, H. H. Palmer, W. W. Ballard, I. L. Smith Jr. and Ralph Cooper. Remaining members of the 12-man board are C. C. Coughlin, Frank L. Stull, W. W. Townsend, Fred Robertson, Bruce West, and Gene J. Wallace.

Both officers and directors named last night will serve for one year.

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
February 3, 1957

Buford Boone -
Publisher

Front Page

105-299-69

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SAC (65-398)

1-17-57

SA [REDACTED]

U. S. KLANS OF ALABAMA,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
IS - X

b6
b7C

On 1-6-57, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that a meeting had been held on Saturday evening, 1-5-57, at 109 Bridge Avenue, Northport, Alabama, by the Tuscaloosa Klavern, at which time [REDACTED] stated that information had been received from a source within the First African Baptist Church that a group of Negroes from this church planned to integrate on an early morning bus on 1-7-57, and that to counteract this, the Klan was planning on placing Klansmen and members of the WEST ALABAMA CITIZENS COUNCIL on all buses.

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Informant stated no definite plans were made as to what steps would be taken if the Negroes attempted to integrate. He said whatever action that would be taken would depend upon each given situation as it arose.

Chief TOMPKINS of the Tuscaloosa Police Department was advised of the above information on 1-6-57.

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1 - 65-398
1 - 65-398-1327
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 44-442
1 - 105-299
CDG:MPL
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105-299-70

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[REDACTED]

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